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Russia Is Cooler With E. Germans After Brandt Fall

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 8 (NYT).—The Soviet leadership made a show of solidarity with East Germany today in the wake of the toppling of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt by a scandal involving an East Berlin spy. But there were signs that Moscow is not entirely happy with East Germany over the affair.

Pravda and other Soviet newspapers gave conspicuous front-page coverage to a message from the Soviet leaders to the East German leaders on the 20th anniversary of the victory over the Nazis in World War II and ran articles aimed at showing that East-West German relations were not affected by Mr. Brandt's resignation.

But the annual victory anniversary message was notably less warm than a year ago, when the Russians and East Germans were working together closely, with Mr. Brandt's acquiescence, to promote diplomatic recognition of East Germany and agreement on a European security conference.

The message this year contained a passage which hailed the "achievements scored by the GDR (East Germany) in the foreign political arena" and asserted that recognition of East Germany by other countries as well as "its active participation in resolving topical international problems speak convincingly of the growing authority" of East Germany.

The message this year dropped three passages, a possible sign of Soviet displeasure over the espionage affair, given the setback to Moscow's delicate policy occasioned by Mr. Brandt's departure.

Although the Soviet press has not mentioned the spy case, well-placed Soviet officials and journalists have discussed it privately with Western diplomats and newsmen.

But they passed it off as essentially a protest for the chancellor's resignation, asserting that the more basic reasons were Mr. Brandt's problems with West Germany, including inflation and his gradual loss of influence during recent months.

The political opposition, they contend, had been pressing him to leave office, and the spy case had only provided the occasion.

Privately, however, Russian sources were wary about the probable policies of Helmut Schmidt, expected to succeed Mr. Brandt as chancellor. They described him as a "tough, pragmatic" politician who would probably focus more on domestic issues than on pressing ahead vigorously with Mr. Brandt's policy of accommodation with the East.

So far as blackmail

"No matter what may be written about that," Mr. Brandt said right in his first public statement about his resignation, "it remains grotesque to maintain that a German chancellor is blackmail. I certainly, not me."

He had told a meeting of his leadership earlier today: "Out of office, I will stand up for anything I may be charged with in this."

Mr. Brandt wrote in a letter to President Gustav Heinemann today that he resigned because he was taking responsibility for "negligence" in connection with the Guillaume case.

The former chancellor has said that he was informed by the intelligence services last summer of growing suspicion that his side was a Communist agent, but was used to leave him in office so his accomplices could be discovered.

No major arrests have been made since the confession of Mr. Guillaume last month.

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Watergate Draft Report Said to Link Mitchell to Break-In

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—A staff of the Senate Watergate committee says the weight of the evidence tends to establish that Mitchell did approve the Liddy intelligence plan with a quarter-million-dollar budget in Key Biscayne on March 30, 1972, the draft report said. Mr. Mitchell has denied he approved such a plan.

Nixon Claims Questioned

Convicted Watergate conspirator Gordon Liddy is alleged to have used large sums of money provided by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President to finance the break-in and wiretapping of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate hotel and office complex.

The draft report also said the staff had found no evidence to support President Nixon's claim, as reported in his statement of May 22, 1973, that he withdrew his approval of widespread and covert intelligence-gathering plan authorized by White House aide Tom Charles Huston.

But the staff report said committee records indicated that the Huston plan, which called for creation of an interagency domestic intelligence unit authorized to commit break-ins, open private mail, and plant listening devices was never implemented.

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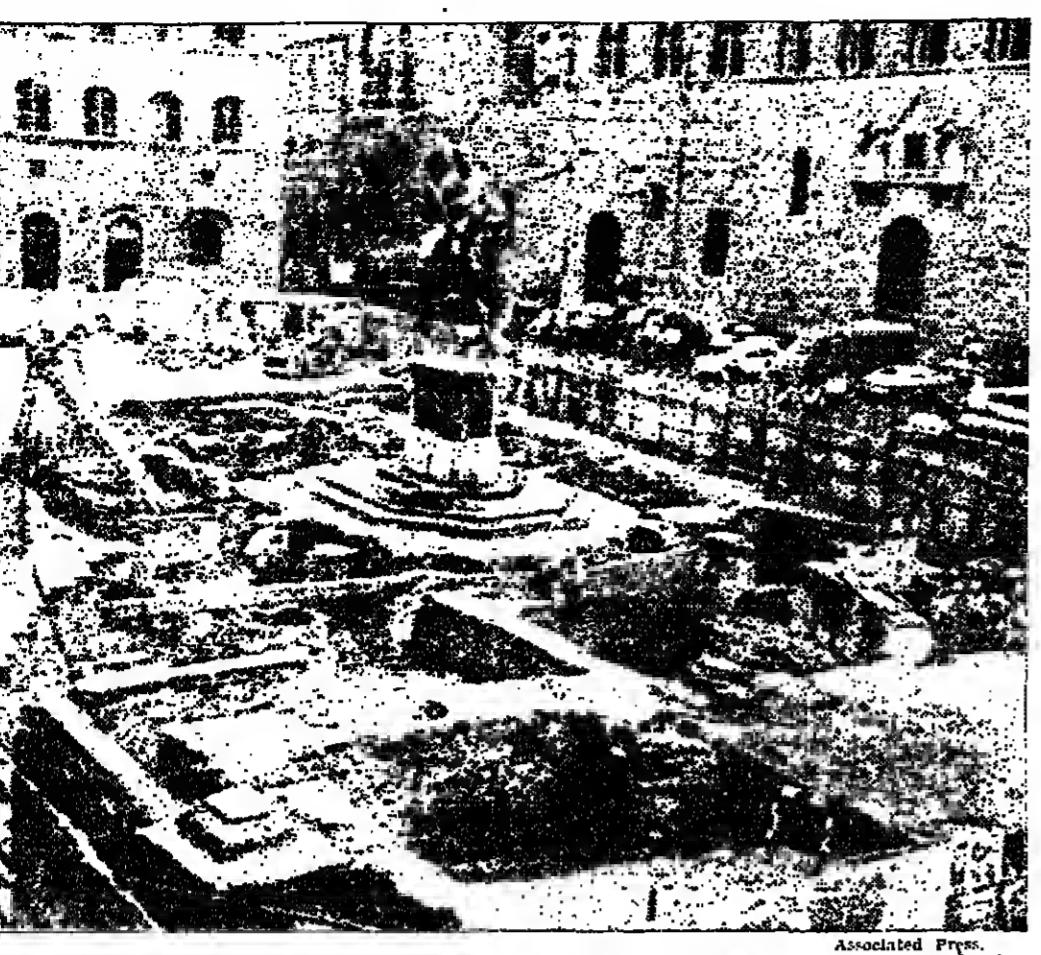
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BOTTOMS UP—Excavations in the Piazza della Signoria, Florence, surround the statue of Cosimo I. Archaeologists believe the ruins were Roman public buildings.

Grigorenko Begins 6th Year in Mental Wards

Ex-General—Symbol of Soviet Dissent

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 8 (NYT).—When in May, 1969, a blunt-spoken former general in the Red Army tried to defend a group of Crimean Tatars charged in Tashkent with anti-Soviet activity, he was arrested, made insane and put in a mental hospital.

After five years in psychiatric wards, Pyotr Grigorenko remains the dominant figure in a continuing controversy over the use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish dissenters.

Most recently, on April 5, according to his wife, Zhulova, and son, Yevgeny, a severe heart attack suffered by the patient induced his doctors to write to Moscow psychiatric authorities asking that Gen. Grigorenko be sent home because of his failing health. Now a month later, Mrs. Grigorenko said, they have apparently received no reply.

"As a sane man confined in mental hospitals, sometimes

Pyotr Grigorenko

Reds in France Decry Visit By Soviet Envoy to Giscard

PARIS, May 8 (AP).—The French Communist party publicly criticized Soviet Ambassador Stepan Tchervonenko today for conferring with conservative presidential candidate Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during the French election campaign.

Mr. Tchervonenko saw Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for 45 minutes yesterday to discuss French-Soviet economic relations. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing remains France's finance minister and, in effect, controls the national economy pending the May 19 election runoff.

The Communist party is backing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's opponent, Socialist François Mitterrand, in an extremely close race.

A communiqué of the Communist party's Politburo described Mr. Tchervonenko's talk with Mr.

Budget Vote Fells Trudeau

(Continued from Page 1)ervative challenge last December. Under Canada's parliamentary system of government, the leader of the party that elects the most members to Commons usually becomes prime minister and leader of the government. The government can be defeated any time a majority of members votes no confidence on an important matter of government policy—for example, tonight's federal budget vote.

The defeat brought down the government of one of the Western world's most colorful leaders.

Mr. Trudeau first became prime minister after taking over leadership of the Liberal party from Lester Pearson, whom he had served as minister of justice.

He led the party to its 1968 election victory in a campaign marked by huge popular demonstrations, which quickly became known as "Trudeaumania."

Mr. Trudeau, now 55, was a bachelor when he entered office, but he married and now has two children.

3 Die in Pyrenees Slide

POIX, France, May 8 (AP).—An avalanche of snow and ice buried an 18-man patrol of Alpine police near the ski resort of Ascou, in the Pyrenees, yesterday authorities reported. Three of the men were killed and six injured.

alongside criminal lunatics, for five years, he has still maintained his spirits," Mrs. Grigorenko told Western newsmen in issuing a statement marking yesterday's anniversary of her husband's incarceration. "But after the heart attack, we are afraid he might die in the hospital."

International expectations of Gen. Grigorenko's release were raised last fall after two Western psychiatrists sought to interview him at the hospital where he is held, at Stolbovaya, 35 miles south of Moscow. It was understood that in the near future he would be found sane and released. But his status has not changed, although his case comes up for review every six months.

Gen. Grigorenko is at the center of an issue that is

vigorously disputed between the Soviet government and the small dissident movement here. Soviet authorities angrily deny that the mental hospitals are used to punish political critics. But dissenters as prominent as the exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and the physicist Andrei Sakharov have just as vehemently insisted that the abuse does exist.

Lesser activists who have spoken out against the practice—such as Vladimir Bukovsky, who has recently mounted a hunger strike during his 12-year sentence to prison and exile for anti-Soviet agitation—have often been severely dealt with.

Gaulist Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and numerous other right-wing politicians have repeatedly warned French voters against Mr. Mitterrand on the grounds that his Communist allies would take their orders from Moscow.

A Soviet Embassy statement said that the meeting between Mr. Tchervonenko and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "took place in accordance with a prior agreement and was devoted to the bilateral economic relations between the two states."

The statement said that the two men resumed a review of French-Soviet economic cooperation which began before the death of President Georges Pompidou. Their meeting "was not linked in any way with the French presidential elections," it said.

The Communist party communiqué accused the Soviet ambassador of taking the initiative for the meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and asserted that a discussion of French-Soviet trade was no excuse for such an initiative during the election campaign.

Since Mr. Mitterrand is not a member, Mr. Tchervonenko will have no opportunity for a similar meeting with the left-wing candidate.

Giscard Seen Ahead

PARIS, May 8 (AP).—The first public-opinion poll published in advance of the May 19 French presidential runoff election today indicated that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would defeat Mr. Mitterrand by a 51-49 percent margin.

The straw vote was taken yesterday by the French Institute of Public Opinion and published in the newspaper *France-Soir*. It covered 1,800 interviews taken in 300 representative localities in mainland France.

The poll indicated that 21 percent of the voters who cast their ballots for former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist-backed candidate in Mr. Brandt's immediate entourage last week, is a major follow-up to the "good neighbor" accord that Bonn and East Berlin signed in December, 1972.

Mr. Kohl was chief East German negotiator of this pact, which envisages the establishment of permanent missions—virtual embassies—in Bonn and East Berlin.

A second poll, to be published tomorrow in the newspaper *Le Figaro*, also shows Mr. Giscard d'Estaing winning by two percentage points.

Bonn Approves Envoy Appointed By East Germany

BONN, May 8 (Reuters).—West Germany took another formal step toward normalizing relations with East Germany on the day Chancellor Willy Brandt quit over the East German spy scandal, it was stated here yesterday.

A West German government spokesman said Bonn had accepted the appointment of Michael Kohl as East Germany's first permanent representative here.

The exchange of permanent envoys held up by the discovery of an East German agent in Mr. Brandt's immediate entourage last week, is a major follow-up to the "good neighbor" accord that Bonn and East Berlin signed in December, 1972.

Mr. Kohl was chief East German negotiator of this pact, which envisages the establishment of permanent missions—virtual embassies—in Bonn and East Berlin.

Because of the spy scandal, West Germany last week canceled talks with East Germany on the appointment of a West German representative.

The writer, who wrote this article for *The New York Times*, is also the author of *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* and the forthcoming *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy*.

By John Le Carre

LONDON (NYT).—Half a nightmare haunts the affair of Guenter Guillaume, the East German spy found on the staff of Willy Brandt. If it turns out to be real, it will show us the ultimate limit of our own espionage madness. The other half has come true already.

When did the chancellor, who resigned over the affair Monday, know how much? We may ourselves never know the answer to this riddle. We have already been told a bunch of half-truths, which it is worth remembering are also half-lies, and all the signs are that as with Watergate, as with Kim Philby and other spy scandals, we shall be fed more half-truths in reluctant spoonfuls, on the assumption—probably correct—that we would choke if we got it all in one dollop.

For the public is too young, in the eyes of those who govern us, to enjoy confidences that in the case of Mr. Guillaume, who "defected" to West Germany 18 years ago, have long been the property of our undemocratic enemies.

I am English. Harold Wilson is my prime minister, Richard Nixon is my President, and now that Britain has been dragged kicking and screaming into the Common Market Mr. Brandt, whether I like it or not, was my chancellor. It so happens, I liked it. I respond, in common with many other of his admirers, instinctively to his emotional honesty, his patient striving for good and his big-heartedness.

New Alliances

And if the new alliances are to mean anything, we share not only one another's responsibilities but one another's leaders too. I need not be blamed too much, then, for being a little bit possessive about how Mr. Brandt divided his energies.

When did Mr. Brandt know how much? President Nixon has been having a tough time with that question for two years now.

Like the espionage professionals who advised him, Mr. Brandt must be of two minds about which answer he prefers.

On the one hand, the professionals, who long to be taken for magic-makers, would dearly like us to believe they were playing cat-and-mouse with Mr. Guillaume for the best part of a year. But in that case how do the professionals explain away their spendthrift generosity with Mr. Brandt's secrets? More important still, how far was Mr. Brandt on the game? When did he know how much?

Mr. Brandt's present position is opaque. He half knew for

Brandt States Spy Scandal Reached Into His Private Life

(Continued from Page 1)

important classified materials, including secret messages, during his stay in Norway last summer. Mr. Guillaume served as an aide-de-camp, monitoring and filing all communications between the chancellor's retreat and Bonn.

That he was disgusted, we know.

His disgust was manifest in his statement to the Bundestag—a very natural reaction in a man who had been deeply deceived by a trusted, favored colleague, and who deceived him deeply in return. Nor is it too fanciful to suggest that Mr. Brandt's disgust was in part directed against himself.

There are many strange side-effects that attend a long period of duplicity, and the history of that trade suggests that not even the toughest are immune. Sometimes, I understand, a dependence is to be sealed with a bond."

Although both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt like to talk publicly of their Scandinavian experience, friendship is something that grows naturally and doesn't require any formal declarations," a diplomat once observed. "For Schmidt, with his purely German background, friendship is something that has to be sealed with a bond."

Yet in spite of their disparities in political style, the two men managed to work closely in and out of government for almost two decades.

At the age of 65, Mr. Schmidt has proved himself as the Social Democratic parliamentary floor leader from 1967 to 1969, defense minister from 1969 to 1972 and then as finance minister.

He is a versatile politician whose diligence—usually involving an 18-hour day—determination and willingness to take expert advice have enabled him to perform credibly in a wide variety of assignments.

When he came to Washington last March to wrap up a \$2.2-billion agreement for West German payments to offset the cost of stationing U.S. troops in West Germany, he was a different minister.

Some public opinion polls showed that the initial public reaction, while it may include personal sympathy for Mr. Brandt, has accelerated the long-developing trend of voters away from the Social Democrats. How this will develop over the longer term, however, is unclear now.

The Social Democrats have

named the 55-year-old finance minister and party deputy chairman, Helmut Schmidt, to succeed Mr. Brandt and the Bundestag will almost certainly elect him chancellor May 16.

Mr. Schmidt began private

soundings today on forming a new cabinet together with members of the junior partners in the coalition, the Free Democratic party.

Meanwhile, Horst Blumke, the former minister of research and technology, who was director of Mr. Brandt's chancellery office in 1970, when Mr. Guillaume was given a job on the staff, has asked Mr. Schmidt not to consider him in the formation of his cabinet.

The stock exchanges and money markets in Frankfurt reacted

favorably to the news that Mr. Brandt had resigned in favor of Mr. Schmidt.

In the meantime, the man who has been foreign minister since 1969, Walter Scheel, is acting as chancellor at Mr. Brandt's request. Mr. Scheel is expected to be elected president of West Germany in an electoral college meeting May 15.

Mr. Brandt will send a letter to each of his almost one million party members over the weekend personally explaining the grounds for his resignation, an aide said.

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At a press conference, the junta

spokesman said he did not know

how many were still at large or

where they were. But many of

them have been widely reported

by the press here to have fled to Spain.

The junta also confirmed that

deposed President Américo Thomás, the former Premier Marcelo Caetano and two other former minis

ters, Silva Cunha and Moreira Batista, were being detained in the government palace in Funchal, capital of the Atlantic island of Madeira.

In addition, the junta announced

that Gen. Alberto de Andrade

da Silva, the former army minister, and his under secretary, Col. Carlos Viana de Lemos, were being held in Lisbon military head-

quarters. The arrest of all the former ministers was announced by junta officials shortly after the April 25 coup, but first reports

Side Effects of Brandt's Burden

A Look at the Chancellor Who Agreed to Play Counterspy

eight months, since he was warned in June, 1973. He wholly knew for two when the federal prosecutor was advised. It is this half-knowledge that gives wing to my half-nightmare: Was Mr. Brandt playing the role of half an agent, or a whole one?

Even by the second standard, the two-month stint—Mr. Brandt's assertion, added to those made on his behalf by the interior minister, Hans-Dieckrich Genscher—paints a bizarre picture.

In the interest of national security—we have as much from the former chancellor's own lips

as from the interior minister's

the elected leader of Europe's most influential country was recruited by his own agents to

sting along a suspected spy—to

keep him in play, and Mr. Brandt agreed.

From then on, Mr. Brandt became an agent provocateur, in the sense that he was pretending to keep open his heart to Mr. Guillaume and thus encouraging him in further criminal acts. The office of chancellor, in the jargon of the trade, became a cover job, in the sense that the chancellor's work, where it came within Mr. Guillaume's observation, was subject to operational requirements.

It is also clear that until Mr. Brandt knew that Mr. Guillaume was under suspicion, Mr. Brandt trusted him. Conceivably he trusted him after these suspicions were reported to him: Mr. Brandt was elected chancellor for his heart as well as his head. He is the natural enemy of secret, bureaucratic persecution, just as he is the natural enemy of deceit.

Half Nightmare

But it is unfortunately this very human loyalty, precisely this big-heartedness, that weighs so heavily in the construction of that half-nightmare in the back of my mind. I am trying to imagine, you see, the crippling strain of this extra burden of duplicity upon a chancellor already fully engaged in resolving the crucial issues of his career. And I am trying to guess by what authority it was imposed on him. I am trying to understand the meaning of "national security" in the context of this case. Was it for two months that he bore the strain, or ten? When did Mr. Brandt know how much?

That he was disgusted, we know. His disgust was manifest in his statement to the Bundestag—a very natural reaction in a man who had been deeply deceived by a trusted, favored colleague, and who deceived him deeply in return.

Exactly what Mr. Brandt was alluding to in his private life reference was not clear. However, Mr. Brandt, like many figures in German public life, may have committed indiscretions and detailed knowledge of some of these may have figured somehow in Mr. Guillaume's case.

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Sees Nixon Position Weakened

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Vice-President Ford says that he is worried that the impact of Watergate on President Nixon has lessened the progress of the U.S.-Strategic Arms Limitation

Ford made his feelings known about what he evidently sees as the most disturbing aspect of Watergate, in an informal

in of Maheu Fails to Back other on Hughes Donation

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—Robert Maheu's son testified yesterday that he could not recall handing \$100 which his father claims part of a \$50,000 cash campaign contribution to Hubert Plaza Hotel here.

Humphrey, D-Minn., then Vice-President, was running

resident Robert Maheu, a chief of billionaire Howard's Nevada operations, is Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp.

\$17.3 million in defamation

Summa Corp. contends

Robert Maheu pocketed the

intended for Mr. Humphrey.

er Maheu, a former

Intelligence Agency secu-

and now a Tucson, Ariz.,

policeman, recalled keeping

in cash in a floor safe at

one for several weeks. The

presumably was part of

00 destined for President

er Maheu said he received

\$50,000 from his father and,

his father's instructions, turned

over to Richard Danner, a

es hotel executive. Peter

said that he had no

knowledge of its ultimate

tion, but Mr. Danner has

that he delivered two

0 cash installments to the

dent's close friend, Charles

Rebozo.

er Maheu could not back

his testimony concerning his

role in assembling the

0 assertedly conveyed to

Humphrey.

ma Corp. does not dispute

ery of the \$100,000 to Mr.

aff Report

ites Mitchell

Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

justification on national

ity grounds could be found

the burglary of the office of

psychiatrist of Daniel Ells-

er's Pentagon papers figure

garding the role of former

House domestic affairs ad-

John Ehrlichman, the re-

said: "The committee finds

it difficult to accept Ehrlich-

man's claim that the Ellsberg

was not 'carried out

his express knowledge' and

orization."

he report included a 168-page

of the Watergate break-

nd cover-up, but specifically

ed any mention of possible

by President Nixon

committee sources who

the report said it included six

directly or indirectly aimed

irring "abuses" of presiden-

power."

special prosecutor would

the power to investigate the

stration of government de-

ments and agencies to de-

ine if they were under undue

from the White House

reside conflicts of interest

would be appointed by three

circuit court judges namely

the U.S. chief justice, the

said.

other major recommendation

make illegal any White

investigative unit. The

said this would prohibit

future White House "plumb-

operations."

proposal would put under

al law-enforcement jurisdiction

any crime that involved a

al election. This would al-

FBI to investigate elec-

law violations such as il-

campaign contributions of

sources said reference to

resident's activities was pur-

ly left out of the report be-

of possible conflicts with

Judiciary Committee's

investigation. The

said the full committee

reconsider inserting that

ation in the report when

made public May 28.

mocrats Study Watergate Policy

ASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—

National Chairman

St. Strauss announced to-

the party will hold an

fund-raising telethon in

June but said the party is

ed on how the telecast

spans should deal with the

ion of presidential impeach-

Strauss said at a press con-

ce that party leaders deci-

weeks ago to avoid discuss-

resident Nixon's Watergate

and the impeachment

in the House.

rethinking that," he

adding that a decision will

be made within three

Mr. Strauss said he was

ire what should be done.

Sees Nixon Position Weakened

Ford Fears Watergate's Effect on SALT

By Robert Shogan

versation with a small group of journalists returning with him by airplane from a speech he made to the economic club in New York Monday.

Mr. Ford stressed his continued confidence in and admiration for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whom he characterized as "genius." He said he is still hopeful that Mr. Kissinger can reach a satisfactory agreement with the Russians which, Mr.

Ford made his feelings

n. about what he evidently

is the most disturbing as-

pect of Watergate, in an informal

concerning with him

politically.

But the Vice-President indicated he is worried that Mr. Nixon may lack the political prestige to per-

suade Congress to increase spend-

ing on defense research and

development if the Russians balk

at making disarmament conces-

sions.

Under No Pressure

Under these circumstances, Mr. Ford speculated, the Russians may conclude they are under no pressure to give ground to the United States.

The White House, however,

promptly rejected the implication

that Watergate has weakened Mr.

Nixon's ability to negotiate with

the Soviet Union.

While saying that his remarks

were not directed at the Vice-

President, Deputy Press Secretary

Gerald Warren told newsmen,

"So that there is no misun-

derstanding the President never ap-

pears any negotiation from a

position of weakness, and he will

not approach this summit planned

for June in Moscow from a

position of weakness."

This was the first time the Vice-

President had talked so openly

about his trepidation over the

difficulties facing Mr. Nixon.

But Peter Maheu told the jury

he could not recall participating

in delivery of the briefcase to Mr.

Judd, or handing the \$25,000

cash. He said that he put it, with

another \$25,000 in cash, in a brief-

case and placed it in the Vice-

President's limousine in front of

the hotel.

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Truth and the Presidency

"Good evening. I want to talk to you tonight from my heart..." Thus the President of the United States, on April 30 of last year, alerted the American people that he was about to level with them on Watergate, going on to speak of how the office he held was, in his view, "a sacred trust" and one of which he was "determined to be worthy." It was a very moving affair, and it also was—as we now know—fake. Evidently a lot of people think that reading the edited transcripts of presidential conversations of that period, which were made public by the White House last week, represents the ultimate experience in disillusionment and disgust. But we can go them one better—or perhaps we should say one worse. If you have a masochistic streak and a hardy constitution, we recommend that you read those transcripts of private conversations against the concurrent public statements the President was making—and continue to make—to you. The only word that comes to mind is one that is usually "deleted" or "unintelligible" where presidents are concerned, or at the very least "inadmissible." It is lies—systematically, willfully and repeatedly told by the President of the United States.

We are aware that it is in the age-old tradition of politics to exaggerate and to put the brightest possible construction on the most dismal and damaging of events. But Mr. Nixon's stark misstatement of facts with which he was wholly familiar is in another order of things, and it persists. What is odd about the public response to this phenomenon is that Americans' preoccupation with their new-found legal and constitutional lore has all but blinded them to the implications of what Mr. Nixon has done. After all—one can presumably argue—he wasn't under oath in all those television addresses "from the heart" so how is that either an indictable crime or an impeachable offense? Indeed, the United States as a whole has become so immersed in these aspects of the degradation of the presidency that somehow it is considered "all right" for Mr. Nixon to take to the airwaves, stare the nation in the eye, invoke the sacred trust of the highest office in the land—and then say things he knows to be utterly false.

* * *

Haldeman: That is all the stuff we could find out—

Ehrlichman: And now this new development is a surprise to me—I am going to fire A, B, C, and D, now.

And again:

Ehrlichman: You could say this. You could say I have never had a communication with anybody on my staff about this burglary—

President: Therefore—

Ehrlichman: Or about Segretti, prior to—

President: Segretti, Segretti is not in this court so that is no problem.

Ehrlichman: Well—then alright—

President: I had never had any—

Ehrlichman: Since I had no communication with anybody on the White House staff about this burglary or about the circumstances leading up to it, there is no occasion for executive privilege in this matter.

President: With regard to this, I want you to get to the bottom of it. So there will be no executive privilege on that. On other matters—

Haldeman: And that takes you up to the June 17th. What do you do after June 17th?

President: Use the executive privilege on that.

These were not truth-seeking sessions or anything remotely like them. They were coaching classes. They were script writing sessions. They were dress rehearsals for further deception.

* * *

Speaking of his March 21, 1973, conversation with Dean, the President last August solemnly informed the public that Dean on that occasion had told him that:

"Funds had been raised for payments to the defendants with the knowledge and approval of persons both on the White House staff and at the re-election committee. But I was only told that the money had been used for attorneys' fees and family support, not that it had been paid to procure silence from the recipients."

Early this March, however, when the tape of that conversation seemed likely to become public, the President equally solemnly informed the people of the reverse. On that same day and in that same conversation, he now said, Dean "told me that payments had been made to the defendants for the purpose of keeping them quiet, not simply for their defense." Questioned about this revelation a short while later, the President explained that what Dean had really done was to "allege" that hush money payments had been made, so that the President could hardly be sure enough of the allegation to refer it to the Justice Department. But now, as the transcripts tell us, Mr. Nixon did not receive the information as an "allegation" at all: He accepted it as a fact and repeatedly suggested that Dean had better make sure the next installment got out on time to keep the menacing Howard Hunt quiet.

There are throughout these transcripts, even in their edited incompleteness, endless examples of this sort of presidential duplicity in dealing with the public, and his very description of what they say, now that they have been published continues to vary sharply from the evidence of our eyes. How are we to account for this? What depths of cynicism must a public man draw on to be able to issue printed material and simultaneously to say it contains something it does not? Maybe Mr. Nixon himself believes that anything not said under oath, anything that does not qualify technically as an indictable crime or an impeachable offense in the narrowest construction of that phrase, can be perpetrated by him with impunity. Maybe he thinks the public is too dumb to notice or too insensitive to care or too trusting of a man who holds the office he holds to question his public utterances—especially when he looks us in the eye and says, in effect, Trust me—I am your President.

It is that trust—that reservoir of respect for the office and that unwillingness to believe that a President would systematically deceive—that Mr. Nixon has so exploited and abused. He continues to do so. As a consequence, whatever his personal political fate turns out to be in the next several months, we will be picking up the wreckage of the American presidency for years to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 9, 1899

PARIS—With the publication at Pretoria of correspondence between the British Colonial Secretary and the government of the Transvaal Republic, the crisis in the South African Republic may be regarded as having reached its acute stage. It must be confessed that this publication, which looks as if it had been sprung upon the British government, is not in keeping with diplomatic usage, which requires that no correspondence should be published by one party without the consent of the other.

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1924

PARIS—Leaving Turks have been forced to the conclusion that the harem in the 20th century has outlived its destined function in the Levantine social state. Polygamy as a legally sanctioned institution is passing. As an un-sanctioned practice it will doubtless endure in Turkey, as it has in other countries. But the harem is too costly for these rapid days. Furthermore the great wave of opinion in favor of feminine emancipation is reaching into all parts of the world, even the ancient East.



Atlantic Alliance Views

Multinational Firms: Responsibility

By Emilio G. Collado

NEW YORK.—There is increasing concern about the role of multinational corporations in the world economy, and particularly about their influence on the national, economic, social, and cultural fabric of the countries in which they operate.

National governments are considering how best to "control" the large multinational enterprises and many countries have introduced a variety of restrictions governing these companies' activities. At the international level, a major UN study of the broad impact of multinational corporations on economic development and international relations is under way.

A number of businessmen, academics, and labor leaders from the United States, Western Europe and developing nations have presented their views to the UN "Group of Eminent Persons" appointed to study the multinational corporation and recommend appropriate policy actions. The Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, whose membership consists of industrialized countries only, has also embarked on a broad-scale study of the multinational corporation. The Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC) to the OECD representing the business community from OECD countries, is in touch with OECD concerning the various aspects of the study. BIAC will cooperate with OECD as this study progresses, by providing its advice and assistance, where appropriate.

Responsibility

A major aspect in assessing the behavior of multinational corporations is how they view their responsibilities to society. Generally, multinational corporations see their most important responsibility as conducting their particular business well—by producing a high-quality product or service efficiently and offering it at a reasonable price. A second level of responsibility is to ensure that the indirect impact of business operations is consistent with national goals—for example, with respect to protecting the physical environment, reducing social inequities, and improving labor skills. A third level of responsibility concerns efforts to enhance the broader social environment in countries in which the corporation has operations, for example, by providing support for programs in health and education, community development, and various cultural activities. Multinational corporations generally accept these three levels of responsibility not simply because it is "the right thing to do," but to a great extent because such behavior promotes successful long-term operations in foreign host countries.

Since no multinational corporation has unlimited resources, it must choose carefully among the many investment opportunities which arise. In making long-term investments abroad, multinational corporations are vitally concerned that the basic "rules of the game" affecting these investments will remain relatively stable, or at least predictable, over time.

Although conflicts with governments have not been common, the potential for conflicts in the goals of multinational corporations and governments is a cause for serious concern, particularly among host countries. This concern reflects a number of factors. For example, the large size of many multinational corporations has been cited as evidence of power over national economies. However, most of the wealth of multinational corporations consists of fixed assets, which cannot be summoned to bring pressure to bear on either individual currencies or governments.

The many examples of unilateral government actions—imposed production and export quotas, price controls, enforced sell-outs, and in some cases expropriations—and the accommodations made by multinational corporations, do not indicate that global size entails substantial power. The success of multinational corporations in operating in many countries over long periods largely reflects their ability to adapt to—no, escape from—the national requirements and goals of individual host countries, while continuing to carry on effective business operations.

There are a number of positive actions which both corporations and governments could take to reduce, if not eliminate, potential sources of conflict. First, to the extent that tax policies may distort international investment de-

visions, such distortions should be reduced. This suggests further intergovernmental efforts to achieve the following: eliminate discriminatory tax treatment of foreign investment by host countries; prevent international double taxation (where multinational subsidiaries are fully taxed by both host and home country governments); and bring about greater harmonization of national tax policies.

Second, it has been alleged that multinational corporations are able substantially to reduce their total tax burdens by adjusting the prices charged for goods and services transferred among their various affiliated companies. The extent of distortions in this area has been greatly exaggerated. In general, multinational corporations follow normal commercial practices in their interaffiliate transactions, and prices charged realistically reflect the market values of the goods or services transferred.

Third, it has been alleged that

multinational corporations would be significantly encouraged to undertake new investments in developing nations if they had a greater assurance that their operations in these countries would not be subjected to substantial new forms of discrimination or control once their facilities had been constructed.

Reduce Risks

Thus, a measure of international agreement on some maximum extent of discrimination or restrictions affecting foreign investment in various policy areas—such as taxation and foreign exchange remittance policies, for example—could substantially reduce the investment risks perceived by multinational corporations. As the discussion continues among investors and governments, elements of a broad intergovernmental agreement could evolve and be available for individual governments to endorse voluntarily.

An intergovernmental agreement could also include a broad commitment by host governments to submit foreign investment disputes to the international arbitration facilities of the World Bank or IFC. Such a commitment would dramatically improve the climate for investment in these countries, and would avoid some of the "confrontations" which have characterized past investment disputes.

Mr. Collado is chairman of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD and executive vice-president of Exxon.

Code of Conduct

More generally, multinational corporations might agree on a voluntary "code of conduct" describing broad principles of acceptable behavior in various areas. This would undoubtedly contribute to a better climate of understanding for the corporations generally. Such an investors' code could broadly support positive adaptations to the host country's social and economic goals, and condemn certain undesirable forms of behavior.

It is clear that multinational

corporations ought consistently to reflect arm's-length or market prices in their interaffiliate transactions. In fact, current U.S. law requires U.S.-based multinationals to do this. On the part of governments, it would be most desirable to reach international agreement that arm's-length or market prices for interaffiliate transactions be used to determine taxable income, and thereby avoid unilateral government decisions to tax income which has already been taxed by another government.

It is that trust—that reservoir of respect for the office and that unwillingness to believe that a President would systematically deceive—that Mr. Nixon has so exploited and abused. He continues to do so. As a consequence, whatever his personal political fate turns out to be in the next several months, we will be picking up the wreckage of the American presidency for years to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

—Letters—

The Transcripts

That (explosive deleted) Nixon has got a lot of (explosive deleted) to publish the (explosive deleted) transcripts with the (explosive deleted) explosives deleted.

DAVID MC MULLIN.

Poissy, France

—Rough Soccer—

Brian Glanville's report of the European Cup semifinals (Celtic-Atletico Madrid's rough play) is the most biased and one-sided story (LETTER, May 20) I had ever read. The famous sports commentator seems to forget Britain's Old Trafford battle, not to mention the national requirements and goals of individual host countries, while continuing to carry on effective business operations.

There are a number of positive actions which both corporations and governments could take to reduce, if not eliminate, potential sources of conflict. First, to the extent that tax policies may distort international investment de-

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JOHN M. HERNANDEZ.

Barcelona.

Exit Willy Brandt

A Touch of Class

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The political instability of the free world is getting a little scary. In recent days and weeks, President Pompidou of France has died. Prime Minister Heath of Britain has been defeated, and now Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has resigned. The loss of Brandt, even if it is only temporary, is particularly sad.

Brandt is what we call in America a "class guy." That is to say, he was not merely a manager or a technician of politics, but a leader in the old-fashioned sense, tough and tender, but with a sense of humor and a sense of history. He may be the best political leader we have in the Western world, and it's too bad to see him quit, but it's not so sure.

All this leaves the free world in a state of political instability. The President of the United States is facing the possibility of impeachment. The prime minister of Britain is trying to govern without a majority in the House of Commons.

France has broken the Gaullist tradition and is staggering now between a government of the right

and the left. Portugal has thrown off 50 years of dictatorship and is in a revolutionary situation, with the Communists emerging as the strongest party. Spain is waiting for the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, now 82, with his wife, his daughter, and his granddaughter said to be exercising critical political influence in Madrid.

Elsewhere in Europe, minority governments are trying to maintain control, except in Greece where the generals are in charge, and of course Italy is trying to prove that governments are not really necessary.

Willy Brandt understood all this and used his philosophy and his eloquence to try to hold the West together, to unify Europe, to compromise with Moscow, and retain the Atlantic partnership with the United States.

Yet he felt he had to resign when he was compromised at home. He was "responsible," he said, for his staff, and they let him down, so he got out and put the decision to his parliament and the people.

A New Coach

The parliamentary system of political responsibility in Canada and Europe is the same as the baseball, football, or basketball system of responsibility in the United States. If the team loses and winds up in trouble or in the cellar, you get a new coach or a president or a prime minister.

You deal with the facts. You don't ask whether the leader is a nice guy, with a long contract and a pleasant wife. Or whether he wanted to win or lost. You get yourself a new leader maybe worse than the old one, but you make a new beginning.

This is what Willy Brandt has done. He got in trouble, so he got out. It is a hard rule, but not too bad. He put his honor ahead of his job, which is what is meant by "class." And the guess here is that he will be back in power before too long.

It was a difficult, almost an impossible challenge, but somehow he managed to keep the American troops in West Germany, while he was trying to maintain control.

When France argued against Henry Kissinger's offer of an Atlantic "partnership" with the United States, it was Brandt who insisted on maintaining the "old alliance" and got the funds to

to stay on.

But this is much more than a question of style and manner.

Brandt was a key figure in the United States and Europe.

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Henry Kissinger's offer of an

INDEX

The Popularity of Possession...

By John Walker

arc involuntary. "The shaking is not something of the self but revealing the fact that the Holy Spirit is working through me."

Evil Force

What exactly does he cast out? "It's an entity, a demon with a recognizable individuality—part of his technique is to call out spirits by name—or something less particularized? "Some people I treat see demons," he says. "But the force behind such manifestations is more important than the way it is perceived. I prefer to talk of an evil force rather than a spirit."

Within the Church of England, Mr. Neil-Smith is a controversial figure, attacked by other priests pointing to his ease with which he agrees to grapple with the forces of evil, and also at odds with the recent joint Anglican and Roman Catholic report on exorcism that doubted the whole concept of possession and recommended that a person should be as carefully prepared for exorcism as baptism.

The exorcism report put everything within the framework of the church. Mr. Neil-Smith complains, "But most people who come to me are not within the church or even within Christian civilization. I've exercised Hindus and Moslems and Buddhists and all sorts of people, from Hampstead intellectuals to Hell's Angels."

PARIS: ...The Exorcist Has Office Hours and a Working Relationship With the Devil

By John Vincour

PARIS (AP).—The Paris exorcist has office hours. And a beige-waiting room, and a carpeted consultation nook, and a working relationship with the devil.

Enclosed in glass and steel and two floors down from the headquarters of the Archbishop of Paris, François Cardinal Martyn, is a world of spells and demons. The possessed begin lining up at 8 a.m. on Wednesdays waiting for the Rev. Henri Gesland, 66, to arrive at the antiseptically modern building of the Paris Roman Catholic Archdiocese. A small, gnomic man with a white rim of beard along his chin, Father Gesland slips behind his chair and begins a day of listening. He is the church's official exorcist for the Paris region, but as far as he is concerned the devil is a farce visitor in the streets behind the Elysee Palace.

"Since my appointment in 1968, I've had more than 3,000 con-

sultations," the priest said. "There have been four cases of what I believe to be demonic possession."

Longer Lines

In a normal day of devil chasing, Father Gesland sees up to 25 visitors who wait patiently for their turn, some wrestling with their internal anguish, others relaxed enough to read the race track form sheets or a woman's weekly. Recently, with the success of the film "The Exorcist," Father Gesland's waiting lines have grown.

"It's pretty much the same thing," Father Gesland explains. "I let them talk. And I listen. A large proportion of my visitors think someone has placed a spell on them. I have a number of people from the West Indies and from Portugal and sorcerers are a part of their lives. If someone tells a simple person that there's a spell on him, he can be traumatized. There are others who find that life is treating them so badly, that they are so short of luck, that there must be some

very special explanation for it. I give practical advice in most of the cases. Are you eating well enough? I might ask. And then I might suggest that they see a general practitioner or even a psychiatrist."

Father Gesland has been doing the exorcist's job since 1968. He had no special training for it, but after returning from 30 years in Ceylon as a missionary he assumed another priest in helping a woman who thought she was afflicted by devils. When the exorcist in charge resigned, the diocese called on Father Gesland.

"The choice," according to the Rev. Roger Meuliet, of the diocesan headquarters, "was dictated by Father Gesland's personality, 'more than any other factor. He is an understanding man, a patient man, who can listen and calm people.'

Four Cases

But for all the "zooos"—the priest's expression for jokers—that he sees, there have been the four cases where he did recite

the Litany of the Saints and the 50th Psalm where he splashed holy water over the possessed and ordered the evil spirit to flee and not return again.

Strangely, Father Gesland's most convincing struggle with demons involved two 13-year-old girls—about a year older than the girl played by Linda Blair in the film, which has not yet been shown in France.

Of one, he says: "This child was at a difficult age, puberty, and you draw what conclusions you want from that," the priest said. "But there were reports from many people that there were many strange things about her. First, she grotesquely changed from a normal child to one who insulted everyone—teachers, relatives, everyone—with incredibly filthy language. When she walked in front of lamps, the lights would go out. When she sat in rooms,

things fell from the mantle or a table."

"We decided exorcism was in order. I did three sessions that lasted two to three hours each. I used a rather long, official Latin prayer that asks the evil spirit to name itself and say why it is in the person. I ordered it to give a sign if it will leave and won't come back."

Terrible Battle

"As I said the prayers the child who had been rolling on the floor of the church appeared to calm down. But there was a terrible battle after while. When I showed my pectoral cross she hurled herself on the floor, and kicked me. But finally the devil did depart. Later when her parents were leaving the church the child opened her mouth and a miraculous medal fell out. We had been with her every second.

Over 'Gravity's Rainbow'

The Pulitzer Prize Controversy

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK May 8.—Three members of the Pulitzer Prize jury on fiction have expressed distress and bewilderment that their unanimous recommendation for a prize to Thomas Pynchon's "Gravity's Rainbow" had been turned down and that no fiction award was given this year.

The three jurors are European Deacon professor of English at Amherst College chairman; Elizabeth Hardwick and Alfred Kazin, an distinguished authors and critics in their own right.

All three said that they were particular; unhappy at having received no explanation for the rejection of their recommendation. Apart of the jurors, neither Joseph Pulitzer is chairman of the board, nor Paul John Hobenberg board secretary would offer any comment.

Private Debate

However, other members of the 11-member board which makes recommendations on the 18 Pulitzer Prize categories in journalism, letters and music after jurors reports had described the Pynchon novel during their post-prize debate as "unreadable," "turgid," "overwritten" and in parts "obscene." One member said he had tried hard but had only gotten a third of the way through the 700-page book.

Mr. Pynchon, who is described

as reclusive could not be reached for comment, according to Viking Press, which reported that his book has sold 13,000 in hardcover and 85,000 in the paperback up to now. Bantam Books published a paperback edition last March with 20,000 copies in its first printing.

Mr. Pynchon is about 37 years old, was born in Glen Cove, N.Y., and studied at Cornell University. He has been reported living in the West. He did not appear for the acceptance of the National Book Award last month.

Fish-Eating Up in U.S.

WASHINGTON May 8 (AP).—Americans are eating more fish per capita than at any time since the federal government began keeping records in 1909. The Commerce Department says per capita consumption last year was 12.6 pounds, an increase of three-tenths of a pound over a year earlier.



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The profit's the cheapest part of the product.

The least costly part of what you pay for a product is generally the maker's profit.

Why?

Because through that profit, which averages out to far less than most people think, you hire a person who watches the maker's costs of doing business.

How so?

Since competition and supply and demand dictate prices, a businessman often finds the only way he can improve his profit margin—or earn any profit at all—is by reducing his costs to the minimum. This is the area he has the most control over, and one he *must* control to make a profit.

It is profit that brings out supply. Any indication that profits are abnormally high tends to attract substantial new production capacity. This, of course, increases the supply. That, in turn, tends to lower the price.

Is the system infallible? Does it always work exactly that way? Certainly not. But that's the basic thrust of the system, which is still the best mankind has been able to devise to serve the greatest good of the greatest number.

The beauty of the free-market system is its capacity for ceaseless change as it adapts to a changing world without destroying its own basic dynamic in the process. All that's needed to introduce immediate malfunctions is a body of regulations imposed from without.

This is not to argue for 19th-century *laissez-faire*. On the contrary. Our world is too complex, too interdependent, too fragile if you will, for that. What we are saying comes down to this: Many govern-

ment social programs (Social Security and Medicare, to name only two) are very good things. But government intervention in the free-market mechanism for allocating economic resources is purely and simply counterproductive. The free market itself does it best.

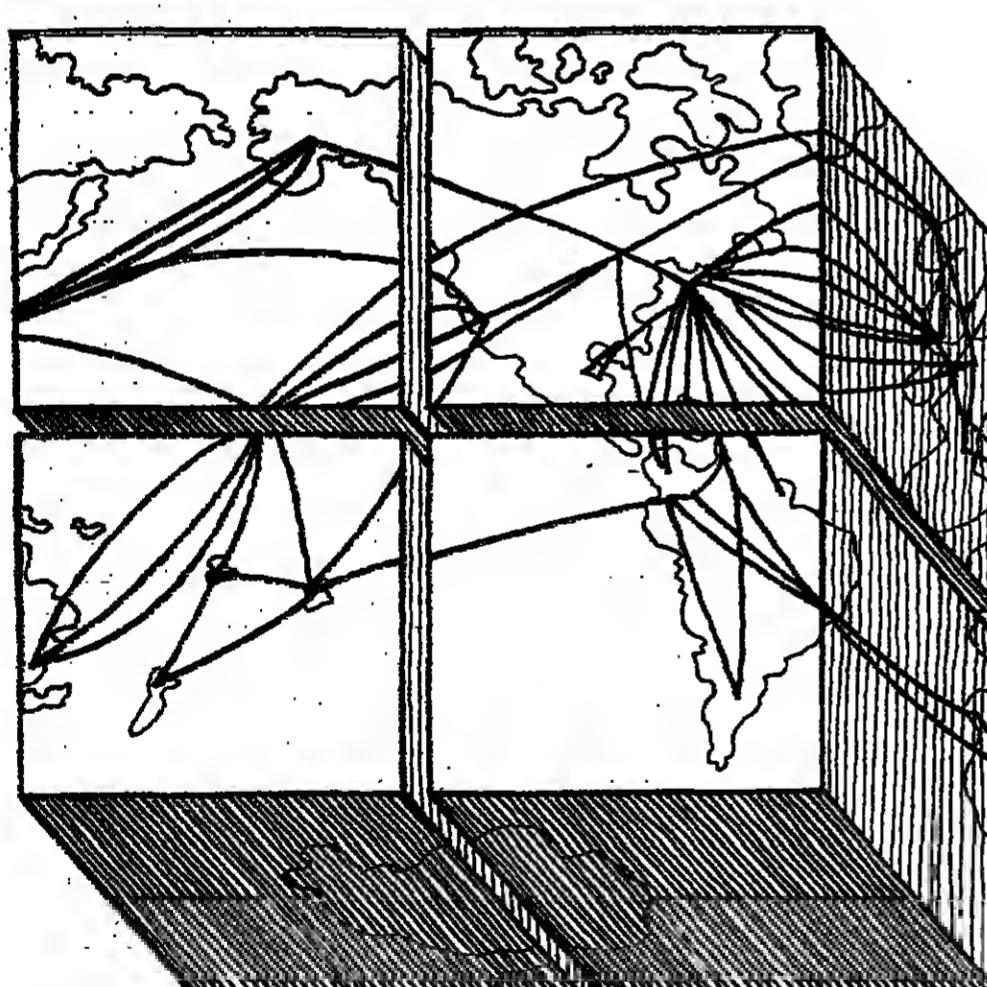
We have learned over the years that regulation tends to produce shortages. Witness the Federal Power Commission's fiasco with natural gas over the past 20 years. The result is just what we and others said all along: it would be: a severe, growing, government-made shortage of this fuel.

Despite this hard experience, the emergence of any new shortage almost invariably brings cries for government regulation of one sort or another. Unfortunately, this is likely to worsen the very shortage it is instituted to remedy.

The problem is that "regulation" is an emotionally loaded word. To many it connotes some sort of fairness, a shield against exploitation, in the interest of the ordinary citizen. It therefore makes a great platform for politicians. If patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, as Dr. Johnson pointed out two centuries ago, then regulation may be the first resort of a demagogue.

It's wondrous to observe how politicians can get away with continuing to prescribe the very medicine that gave the patient the disease in the first place.

We as a people should be mature enough by now to base our approach to any thought of additional regulation squarely on what experience shows us the results of regulation are really likely to be. Not on the sort of wishful thinking that has too often prevailed in the past.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E										1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E										1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E										1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E																																																																																																																																																																													
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J. H. A. G.

European Markets

Yesterdays closing prices

in local currencies

Amsterdam

BIRG. 100

BLAC. 100

C. 100

Chartered. 100

Courtaulds. 100

Deeghant. 100

Dobson. 100

Dow. 100

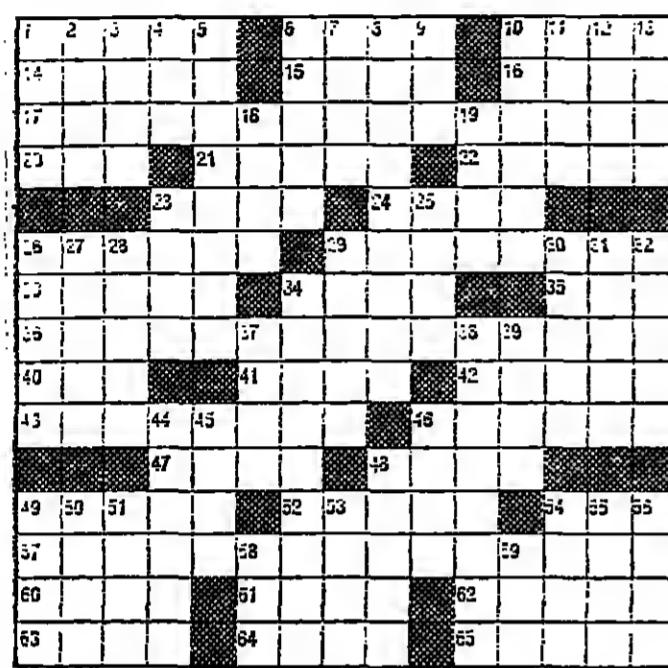
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Off the cuff
- 6 — of bricks
- 10 Flax or jute
- 14 Oregon Trail city
- 15 Noir or au lait
- 16 Skilled
- 17 Scholarly quality
- 20 Miss Rand
- 21 Louder, in music: Abrbr.
- 22 Opinions
- 23 Troubles
- 24 Korean money
- 26 "Yes, — no bananas"
- 28 Schooner propellant
- 33 Revile
- 34 —, zwei, drei
- 35 Anger
- 36 Lady past her prime
- 40 Fraternal man
- 41 Tennis name
- 42 What a ring has
- 43 Unmistakable
- 46 Expiates
- 47 "This — sudden"
- 48 Common Latin word
- 49 Turkish city

DOWN

- 52 Ship directing: Abrbr.
- 54 Large wave
- 57 What Hawaii used to be
- 60 Anglican ecclesiastic
- 61 Sample for disk
- 62 Architect Jones
- 63 Jeane Dixon, for one
- 64 Arabian port
- 65 Of a grain
- 1 Eban
- 2 Sturdy boat
- 3 Legal right
- 4 "This recording"
- 5 Comforter
- 6 Tooth troubles
- 7 Art colony of West
- 8 Remote possibility
- 9 State: Abrbr.
- 10 Wash and river
- 11 Rose's spouse
- 12 Like molasses in January
- 13 X's
- 18 — of knowledge
- 19 Terrible tsar
- 20 Thought's father
- 25 Diminished
- 27 "Christ stopped at —"
- 28 Tamale wrappers
- 29 Power
- 30 Horsy S.C. city jockey
- 31 Peace goddess
- 32 Provides
- 33 Snugly settled
- 34 Many Scotsmen
- 35 Bas-relief's opposite
- 36 Fire starter
- 45 —, ere — Elba
- 46 Writer Kingsley
- 48 Plane, in France
- 49 Unimproved
- 50 Hamlet or Canute
- 51 Heavenly being: Fr.
- 53 Alias!
- 54 Agitated state
- 55 Advantage
- 56 — unto us — is given"
- 58 Mountain in Crete
- 59 Prefix for gram or lytic



WEATHER

ALASKA 18 41 Fair
AMSTERDAM 5 41 Cloudy
ANKARA 26 46 Cloudy
ATHENS 21 46 Fair
BEIRUT 22 46 Overcast
BERLIN 14 45 Cloudy
BRUSSELS 13 49 Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES 5 47 Overcast
BUENOS AIRES 14 57 Cloudy
CAIRO 15 62 Cloudy
CALIFORNIA 23 57 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN 34 45 Fair
COSTA DEL SOL 18 65 Fair
DUBLIN 19 45 Rainy
EDINBURGH 12 36 Cloudy
FLORENCE 17 45 Cloudy
FRANKFURT 10 50 Overcast
GENEVA 19 56 Cloudy
HELSINKI 3 41 Overcast
ISTANBUL 2 29 Cloudy
LAOS 14 53 Fair
LISBON 15 63 Cloudy
LONDON 14 57 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES 16 59 Drizzle

Yesterday's readings: O.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

May 8, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (1) — irregular; (i) — irregularly.

ALASKA Fund 27.39 JARDINE FLEMING 51.22
(d) Alm. Express Inv. Fund 37.32 (d) Jardine Fund 51.22
AMERICAN BANQUE S.A. 51.32 (d) Jardine Selection NV 51.03
(d) Global Inv. Fund 58.00 (d) KB Income Fund 51.60
(d) Apollo Tempus Inv. Fund 57.23 (d) Kline Fund 51.22
(d) Apollo Inv. S.A. 51.12 (d) Leeward Fund 51.22
(d) Austral. Selection Fund 58.03 (d) Leverage Cash Hold. 52.32

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:

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2 Boston Teams Take Charge of the Playoffs

Celtics Lead, 3-2

BUCKEYE, May 8 (UPI)—Boston's pressure defense and the driving of John Havlicek, Jo Jo White and Dave Cowens gave the Celtics a 86-87 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks last night and a lead in the National Basketball Association playoff finals.

A best-of-seven-game series switches to Boston, where the Celtics will be trying to wrap up the NBA title this Friday night. The game was close through the first half, but the Bucks defense took charge in the remaining minutes of the third quarter as the Celtics built an 18-point lead from a one-point half-time margin.

The Bucks came back, scoring 10 points of the quarter, but they could pull no closer than seven points the rest of the game.

Then Abdul-Jabbar continued his NBA playoff scoring pace to lead the Bucks to a 23-22 lead over the Celtics and each at 108-108.

Each team scored 26 for the Celtics.

White and Dave Cowens gave the

team a 10-point lead in the final play-

ers.

Deals not that wasn't enough.

The Bucks scored 26 for the Celtics, 10 points in Boston's third-quarter surge. Cowens also scored 10 points, and White, coming through when things appeared to be

bad, had 16.

He really dug deep into our

game tonight, we really pushed

him," said Havlicek after the game.

He is a team with a great

tradition of pride. All the younger

players hear about are the great

Boston teams, and they want to

prove their quality.

But Orest Kindrachuk put Phil-

adelphia on the scoreboard at 7:47

of the second period when he took

a rebound and lifted it over the fallen Gilbert.

A power-play goal by Wayne

Cashman at 12:08 of the opening

period and Gregg Sheppard's 10th

goal in 11 playoff games, just

32 seconds later, lifted the Bruins

to a 2-0 lead.

But the Bruins took in the final play-

ers.

Three players are in their

fourth year with the NFL. Wages

the Atlanta Falcons, Smith

and the Los Angeles Rams and

the Detroit Lions.

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Art Buchwald

White House Fire

WASHINGTON.—The key word that keeps popping up in the transcripts of the presidential tapes is "scenario." The President and his aides kept coming up with a scenario for every setback in the Watergate case.

The one scenario they never constructed, and the most vital one in my opinion, is what they should have done when Alexander Butterfield disclosed the President had taped everyone who came into the Oval Office. If I had been the President's trusted adviser, this is how I would have handled it. I'll be B and the President will be P.

B—Mr. President, Butterfield just blew the whistle on the tapes.

P—(On fidgets deleted.)

B—I think we better game plan this right away.

P—(Get Willkens? deleted.) What do you suggest we do?

B—They're going to demand those tapes. You can bet your sweet (inaudible) on that. We have the following options: we turn them over, we refuse to turn them over or we have a fire in the White House basement.

P—Tell me about that third one.

B—Yes, sir. It's late at night and you're up in the bedroom and Mrs. Nixon says she smells smoke. You tell her Kissinger is probably burning some old cables.

P—(Golly groundrops? deleted.) Suppose the butler comes in and says he smells smoke also?

B—You tell him to mind his own (expulsive deleted) business and go back to bed.

P—Hummum. You know there are a (heckuva deleted) lot of

Higher Air Fares

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Air travelers were warned today to expect higher fares. Knut Hamarskjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association, told a London conference that the era of diminishing fares based mainly on an abundance of cheap fuel is "past history."



Buchwald

tapes in the basement. What happens when the Fire Department is called? They could put out the fire right away and save the tapes.

B—You stonewall them in the Rose Garden and tell them how proud you are of the firefighters of America and how much it means to you to have them come to the White House at that hour in the morning. We'll get Pat Buchanan to write up a little speech for you to deliver in which you point out the difference between fire departments of the United States and those in the enslaved countries of the world that you have been to.

P—What are the differences?

B—In America every local community can choose its own fire-fighting equipment and the government does not dictate what type of trucks they should order. If a community wants a hook and ladder, they can order a hook and ladder. If they decide they'd rather have a pumper, it's their option.

P—So while I'm reading the speech the fire in the basement is going full blast?

B—Right. Now, for safety, what we ought to do is have you present each fireman with a scroll expressing the gratitude of every man, woman and child in this nation for the wonderful work they are doing. You could personally sign each one in front of them. This should give us enough time to burn up every tape you ever made.

P—(Tippee do do deleted.) I could go on television the next day and say how distraught I am that these tapes, which would have proved my innocence, once and for all, have gone up in smoke and have been lost to history. But I can promise to turn over all my notes of those conversations, which will show I knew nothing about Watergate or the cover-up. Without the tapes we've got the darn Watergate committee by the (cat's whiskers deleted). Good work, Art. Oh, there is one more thing. How did the fire start in the first place?

B—John Dean was sneaking a smoke in the basement instead of doing what you asked him to do. And he threw his butt on the tapes.

P—(laughter) I like it. Let's see how it plays in (binkety deleted) Peoria.

—(Geoffrey de do deleted.)

—(John Dean's butt on the tapes deleted.)